

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letters and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.

Volume XXXVII. No. 151

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street—
Article 47.ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth st. and Broad-
way.—McKee's New Hibernian.WOODS THEATRE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
Performances afternoon and evening.—On Hand.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Brother Bill and
Mc—California, or, The Heathen Chinee.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Ballet Panto-
me of Humpty Dumpty.BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—Enoch Arden.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—
Natal Enslavement.—The Wagon Man in the Right Place.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth
street.—Home.—The Cat.PARK THEATRE, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—
Winning Hand.SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 55 Broadway.—
The Shanty's Minstrelia. Matinee at 2.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—
Merry Entertainments, Burlesques, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—
Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 30, 1872.

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MISS NELLIE GRANT IN PARIS.—Miss Nellie
Grant, the daughter of the President, as our
readers are aware, has gone on a tour to
Europe. After "doing" London she paid a visit
to Paris, where her quiet, modest, unassuming
demeanor won her many admirers. The Bohemians
of the Paris press, however, who are
adepts in all kinds of small talk, have been cir-
culating the most extraordinary reports of the mis-
sion of the young lady to Europe. A small
share of the politeness with which Frenchmen
in general are credited would dictate a differ-
ent course, but possibly the Bohemians in
Paris do not possess the required amount.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION IN BROOK-
LYN.—The good little girls and boys in the
City of Churches who attend Sunday school
(and what good child does not?) had a gala
time yesterday at their anniversary celebra-
tion. The scene in the beautiful Prospect
Park was a cheering one, no less than thirty
thousand children, with a host of spectators,
being assembled there. We have seen and
heard of the thousand glittering pageants of
war and worldly splendor, but none can com-
pare in interest with this youthful army of the
Lord, with beaming faces, unsmiling minds,
joyous spirits and ringing voices, celebrating
triumphs more enduring than those of any
earthly conqueror. The grand procession, in
which order, regularity and happiness reigned,
and the demonstration at the Park, was a sight
calculated to gladden every heart. When the
children turn out in such strong force for such
a holy object the effect on their elders cannot
be otherwise than beneficial in the highest de-
gree. It would be well if we would occasion-
ally turn from the stern, cold realities of life
and the heartless world to revisit the days of
childhood in thought on an occasion like this,
when merry voices and laughing faces unite in
innocent enjoyment.

CELESTIAL MATCH-MAKING FOR AN IMPERIAL
MARRIAGE IN ASIA.—The marriage of the
Emperor of China, an event which will take
place towards the close of the present year,
will constitute a celebration of great impor-
tance, interesting not only to the happy par-
ties more immediately concerned, but also to the
peoples of the outside world having com-
mercial relations with the Central Flowery
Land. Personal sketches of the intended
bridegroom and bride elect are published in
the HERALD to-day, accompanied by an exhibit
of the dynastic, diplomatic and occult scientific
reasons which have influenced and controlled
imperialistic match-making. It will be seen
that the tendency of the native aristocratic
Chinese mind is, to a very considerable ex-
tent, reactionary against the interests of
foreigners, so that the union of the Brother of
the Sun with the young lady who has been
selected to assume the position of Sister to the
Moon will be very likely to bring the foreign
relations of the far Eastern empire to an
exact point of definition, for better or worse,
for all parties concerned.

Another Entanglement in the Treaty—
England's Last Menace—The Question
of Veracity.

The Treaty of Washington, which has trem-
bled in the balance so persistently, seems
in no fair way of a final settlement
yet. The latest advice indicates that
the British Cabinet, dissatisfied with the
changes made in the tone and language of the
supplemental article, demand that it be altered
back to the shape in which Granville first pre-
sented it. They profess their inability to com-
prehend the meaning of the alterations, and fear
that the apparent widening of its scope
may give rise to fresh misunderstanding.
It will scarcely be exceeding the mark to
say that to speak of this as insolent. It is
well understood that so far as the
treaty is concerned the question of
indirect damages was settled by the article
which expressly surrendered them; yet Eng-
land denounces the poor attempt to extend the
surrender into a principle of Heaven
knows what elasticity. It would give
some comfort to the country to
know that Secretary Fish has declared the
supplemental article as amended by the Senate to
be America's ultimatum, but that the Sec-
retary has ere now registered determinations
from which he found it convenient to recede.
Such, in effect, is said to have been his
statement to Minister Thornton and the gist
of a despatch to General Schenck
in London to be read to Earl Granville.
So that after all the nation will be ob-
liged to reopen an irritating controversy,
which has caused us already so much heartfelt
shame, and that, too, at the growl of the Eng-
lish Cabinet, who wish still to have the ex-
quisite pleasure of dictating the precise terms
of our humiliation. It remains to be seen
whether the English Cabinet will remain firm
in its position of menace, and whether Sec-
retary Fish can "screw his courage to the
sticking point" sufficiently to let England
break down the arbitration if she will.

While the two nations thus hang in sullen
waiting on the upshot of the diplomatic rhet-
oric which will decide the fate of the treaty
we may note an episode of the proceedings
before the Joint High Commission, out of
which the great difficulty may be said to
have grown. It refers to the question of
veracity which has been raised by the state-
ment of one of the British members of the
Joint High Commission. In a speech de-
livered quite recently at the town of Exeter,
England, by Sir Stafford Northcote, the Right
Honorable Baronet mentioned that there
was a distinct understanding—nay, that
a promise was given—that the claims for in-
direct damages should not be made by the
United States. Sir Stafford's language admits
of two interpretations. "Two questions,"
he said, have been raised—"one, the personal
question as to what was the understanding be-
tween the Commissioners at all events, and at
times between the two governments, at the
time the treaty was concluded; and the other
as to the general merits of the question raised
with regard to what are called consequential
damages and indirect claims. With regard to
the personal question, I will only say this—
that we, the Commissioners, were distinctly re-
sponsible for having represented to the govern-
ment that we understood a promise to be
given that these claims were not
to be put forward by the United
States. But if we are to maintain that
position we of course must be brought into
painful relations, and perhaps painful ques-
tions, between ourselves and our American
colleagues upon that Commission. It would
have been most unjustifiable if, while the mat-
ter was under discussion, we had allowed any
desire to make good our own case in the mat-
ter to interfere with the great international
settlement which has been going on. Whether
the time will ever come for speaking fully on
the matter I don't know, and I comparatively
little care. What I am anxious for is that a
reasonable arrangement should be come to
which may secure to both countries—and I
will go so far as to say, to the world at large—
the great advantages that we promised our-
selves in the conclusion of the treaty. While
the question was one merely between the two
governments it was difficult to treat it
without entering upon the personal ques-
tion, but it has now so far passed
beyond the two governments that an
arrangement has been provisionally come
to between them which is now awaiting
the sanction of the United States Senate, and
which must, if accepted by them, come before
the Parliament and the people of this country
with a view to its ratification by us also. I there-
fore speak with some little freedom, because I
feel that I can do so without raising the other
class of questions to which I have referred."
This language, as we have said, is clear and
undistorted. "We, the Commissioners, were
distinctly responsible for having represented
to the government that we understood a
promise to be given that these claims were not
to be put forward by the United States." Sir
Stafford Northcote is a gentleman and a man
of honor. He has already held high position
as a Cabinet Minister; and, although he be-
longed to the Tory side of politics, his high
character recommended him to the Gladstone
Ministry as a right and proper person to rep-
resent his country in the settlement of a great
international question. Let it be noted that,
throughout his speech, Sir Stafford speaks in
the most laudatory terms of the government
and people of the United States, and of the
spirit in which they seemed willing to court
a settlement of all outstanding difficulties be-
tween the two nations. The Right Honorable
Baronet did not, at the time and on the occa-
sion referred to, condescend to go into particu-
lars. Nor can we blame him for not doing so.
But he made the statement, and he has
since, in his place in the House of
Commons admitted that his speech was cor-
rectly reported in the London journals; and
although he declined to enter into details with-
out notice having been given beforehand, he
repeated that he understood when at Washing-
ton that the indirect claims were not to be
presented. It is not conceivable that Sir Staf-
ford Northcote, in making and repeating this
statement, has been guilty of wilful falsehood
or misrepresentation. In making the original
statement, and in repeating it he has done
much to save the Gladstone Ministry from a
disgraceful fall; but in the maintenance of
the Gladstone administration, it is notorious,
he has no interest. All his interests point
in the opposite direction. Apart altogether from
any consideration of his political inclinations,
the known high character of the man compels

us to admit that, when at Washington taking
part in the negotiation of the treaty, he was in
some way led to believe that these indirect
claims were to form no part of the case to be
presented to the Geneva Tribunal. If such a
promise was made, or if anything was officially
said or done at Washington to encourage the
English Commissioners in such a belief, the
subsequent conduct of our government is repre-
hensible and disgraceful in the extreme.

What then are the facts in this case?
Has Sir Stafford Northcote told the truth?
Is it true or is it not true that such a promise
was made? Who made the promise? Was
the promise made by an official authority or
was it made under the sanction of official
authority? These questions must be an-
swered, and answered at once. We call upon
Secretary Fish to answer them without delay.
The honor of the American people is at stake.
Their *amour propre* has already been suffi-
ciently wounded by the bungling of the ad-
ministration in this treaty arrangement; and
they will not submit to be held up by their
rulers to the scorn and contempt of all right-
thinking men. We cannot afford to have it
said of us that, in order to accomplish a cer-
tain purpose, we make promises in secret and
that when our purpose is accomplished we
break those promises in public. "*Panica*
fides" and "*perfidious Albion*" are phrases
which will live and which through all time
will fully characterize the policies of two great
peoples. Our record is as yet clean, and we
cannot permit the fair fame of the repub-
lic to be stained by a course of conduct
which Great Britain condemns and which Car-
thage would have scorned. Sir Stafford North-
cote has as yet spoken for himself alone; but
his speech is not the only intimation that we
have had that some such pledges were given.
In a day or two, at most, Sir Stafford will, in
his place in Parliament, enter fully into de-
tails, and we shall know what were the reasons
which led him to believe that an assurance was
given that indirect damages would not come
before the Geneva Tribunal. It is not impos-
sible that Sir Stafford was unintentionally mis-
led, and we shall not be at all disappointed or
surprised to learn that he erred by believing
too much or too readily, or rather by putting
upon words a meaning which the words were
not intended to convey. It is just as possible,
however, that he will make good his position,
and that he will not be unsuccessful in bring-
ing home to our Washington officials the
charge of wilful deception. We are the more
encouraged to expect some such result from
the language which has just been used by
another of the British Commissioners. In a
lecture delivered at Oxford on Tuesday
night Professor Montagu Bernard said, speak-
ing of the Washington Treaty, that "circum-
stances prevented him from replying to the ac-
cusations which had been made of carelessness
and too implicit reliance upon what had been
called 'understanding' on the part of the British
members of the Joint High Commission." In
the premises we know of no one who is so
immediately and directly interested on this
side of the Atlantic as Secretary Fish. What
are the actual facts in the case he knows or
ought to know. If a promise was made that
the claims for indirect damages should not be
presented before the Geneva Tribunal, Secretary
Fish made it or ought to know who made it.
If no such promise was made he ought to be
able to say that no such promise was made.
It is now some days since we learned by cable
despatches what Sir Stafford Northcote had
said. It is now some days since we
called upon Secretary Fish to speak
out and vindicate himself if he could.
The days have rolled past, and the Secretary
of State has remained silent. What does this
silence mean? In view of what has been said
by Sir Stafford Northcote and by Professor
Bernard, and in prospect of the full revelation
which Sir Stafford on an early day must make
in the House of Commons, Secretary Fish
must be ignorant of the duty which he owes to
himself as well as to the American people if he
does not tell us all he knows about this "un-
derstanding" or misrepresentation. We do
not think we say too much when we say that
Secretary Fish that in this case delay is dan-
gerous—especially dangerous to himself.

This question, however, involves in reality
less an imputation on the faith of the
nation than on the veracity of Sec-
retary Fish. It should be cleared up with-
out delay, that no stain should rest on either.
For the present we shall content ourselves
with marking closely the conduct of our Cab-
inet under the pressure of the latest threat
which England has thrown out.

Rumored Cabinet Change—Who Is To
Succeed Mr. Fish?

The rumor that we have had so many times
in the last year or two about Mr. Fish resign-
ing is repeated again. It is said now that he
has signified his intention to resign as soon as
the Supplemental Treaty is ratified. Secre-
taries of State do not often resign, except under
extraordinary pressure, and, as Mr. Fish has
held on to his office in spite of adverse public
sentiment, we have little faith in his vol-
untary resignation. If even he were desirous
of retiring to private life the State Department
lobby have too much at stake and have too
much influence over him to permit him to re-
sign, unless requested by the President to do
so. But, should Mr. Fish leave the State De-
partment, who is to succeed him? Our Wash-
ington despatch, published yesterday, states
that General Banks has been mentioned as
likely to be his successor. General Banks
would make a good Secretary of State. He is a
man of great experience in public affairs, cour-
teous, dignified and popular, and from his firm
and high-toned American course on questions
of foreign policy would strengthen the admin-
istration. Mr. Washburne, our present Min-
ister at Paris, too, has all the qualifications for
this important position, and is, besides, a warm
personal friend of the President. The ap-
pointment of either of these gentlemen would
be well received by the people, would relieve
General Grant of the embarrassment into which
the foreign policy generally of Mr. Fish
has involved him, and would go far to restore
the administration to public favor. At all
events a change is necessary and cannot be
made too soon.

GOLD ADVANCED TO 114½ yesterday on later ad-
vices from London confirming the first reports
that the amended treaty was not agreed to by
the English Cabinet and would be rejected in
its present shape. A rumor that the Bank of
England rate of discount would be lowered
caused a reaction to 114.

Decorations Day.

Thousands of mourning friends will visit
to-day the peaceful homes of the dead, each
to pay honor to the memory of the soldier
who died for the Union cause. Those
whose life went out amid the smoke and
noise of battle will hear above their silent
graves the measured tread of the comrades
who survived them. The cause for which they
fought has triumphed, and though too many
of those who enjoy the peace and prosperity
purchased by the soldiers' blood forget their
services, and would leave their memory to ob-
livion, the great heart of the nation will be
over moved by the remembrance of their
heroism. It is true that their memory cannot
die, for future ages will point with pride to
battlefields where the equality of man was
vindicated.

The war for the Union was something more
than a sectional struggle for supremacy. Had
no other question been involved than whether
the North should rule the South or the South
the North there would be little reason to pre-
serve the records of such an unhallowed con-
test; but it was not so. Throughout the civil-
ized world the peoples stood ranged under the
different banners, and watched with an eager-
ness and anxiety as intense as was felt in
America the progress of the fight. Each one
felt that the cause dearest to his heart would
be directly influenced by the issue of the war.
On the side of the South were ranged the priv-
ileged classes; while the eager, anxious
millions looked to the Union flag as the star of
hope for the oppressed toilers of the world.
While the rich aristocrats emptied their coffers
to assist the South the people sent forth their
sons to do battle in the cause of justice and
humanity. From all lands the soldiers
gathered under the Stars and Stripes, and
helped to carry them to final and glorious
victory; and to-day the memory of the dead
will be celebrated in the accents of all lands.

From this cause as well as from the impor-
tance to the human race of the issues involved
the Union cause early ceased to have a
sectional meaning. It was the struggle of the
people against privilege, the enforcement of
the grand idea of the rights of man, and it is
only in this sense that we should seek to per-
petuate its memory. The lesson of the war
was a noble one and ought never to be forgot-
ten. Animated by the love of democratic in-
stitutions, men forgot the ties of family and
home to take their places beside American citi-
zens in defence of the flag which offered refuge
and protection to the unfortunate and op-
pressed. Cruel as was the war it cemented
the friendship of the people, and proved that
the solidarity of mankind was something more
than a vague theory. There can be no ques-
tion how much it widened the sympathies of
our own people and effectively overthrew
the illiberal tendency of nationalism which
aimed at erecting a Chinese wall of
prejudice between the citizens of the
republic and the rest of mankind.
If the war had had no other effect than to
overthrow and destroy this evil influence which
was threatening to become a danger in the land
there would be sufficient cause to glory in its
results; not, indeed, in the way of triumph
over a gallant people of our own blood, but
in thankfulness of our escape from reaction-
ary influences.

So long as the curse of slavery remained
there was a stain on the national flag which
no sophisms could wipe out. Republicans the
world over blushed that a noble nation, proud
of its freedom, should oppress an inferior and
helpless race, and when at last the black stain
was washed out by the blood of gallant men
it was the cause of humanity that triumphed.
It is with these feelings that we should cast
our garlands on the graves of the Union sol-
diers. No unkind or ungenerous thought for
the gallant foes who fell for what they deemed
the right should find a place in our breasts.
Enough that we know the men we honor fell
in defence of the right, and that when the
passion and bitterness of the hour have
passed the children of the whole na-
tion will honor the men who fell
in the great cause. Let the garlands be
laid tenderly, sorrowfully, but proudly, yet
with no resentful or bitter thought. The
issues that caused the blood to flow are dead,
never to arise again, and the heartburnings
and hatreds must be buried also. Our brothers
erred, and bitterly they suffered for their error;
but anger should not be eternal. As we tri-
umphed we can afford to be generous. Let us,
therefore, stretch out the hand of friendship to
our brothers of the South. They also have
their decorations day when they honor those
who died for the "lost cause." We can
appreciate and sympathize with their devotion
to the gallant dead, and we hope the day is
not far distant when this sacred duty shall no
longer have any hostile or sectional signifi-
cance but that the soldiers of both armies
shall be remembered gratefully as citizens who
died at the call of patriotism in defence of
what they believed to be the right. This is the
true lesson which should be inculcated by the
honors to the dead both in the North and in
the South. Thus only shall we grow up a
great and united nation. While preserving
the memory of the national valor we must
bury the prejudices and resentments which
tend to perpetuate sectional hatreds
and disunion. Let us forget that we
triumphed over rebels, and glory only in
the services that our victory rendered to man-
kind. This is a reason for rejoicing that in
the next generation will be common to all
Americans and to republicans the world over.
We need not fear that the glory of those who
died in the Union cause will be forgotten.
The service they rendered to humanity is too
great. In the remotest ages the story of their
struggles and victories will form the theme of
praise, and the enfranchised peoples of the
world will look with reverential awe and won-
der to the heroes whose blood cemented the
foundations of human freedom.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.—Our Lon-
don correspondent continues his scrutiny
of the work of the Atlantides on the Thames
preliminary to their contest with the London
Rowing Club on the 10th of next month.
It is evident, from the care and judgment
exercised by the Captain of the American
crew, that the approaching contest will be a
stern trial to wrest the supremacy of amateur
aquatics from the veterans of the Thames.
There is no disguising the fact, however, that
the crew are over-matched in every particu-
lar. Bone and muscle, weight, knowledge
of the course, experience and climate, all are
on the side of the Englishmen; and to those

who have any knowledge of boat racing these
considerations are not influences to be easily
ignored. There is, on the other hand, a de-
termination and pluck on the part of the
Americans and a confidence in their ability to
win, which argues strongly in their favor and
may be regarded as evidence of their high
resolve to do all that can be done to secure
victory. The odds, we must confess, are
against them, so that their triumph, therefore,
will be the greater if they succeed in win-
ning it.

Sports of the Turf—Epsom and Jer-
ome Park.

The great event is over; the excitement that
annually convulses Great Britain from John
O'Grat's to Land's End and the hurly-burly
of the great English metropolis has culminated
at Epsom Downs, and the Derby of 1872 is
now a thing of the past. The event came off
with unusual brilliancy, as will be seen by our
special cable report from London. The at-
tendance of spectators was multitudinous.
Every interest within the realm of Britain,
from the Crown to the costermonger, was re-
presented, and America lent some of its most
gifted and valued children to refute by their
presence the attempted heresy of Tom Hughes
against the infallibility of outdoor amuse-
ments as a means of national recreation
and inspiration. No national festival
on the "right little island" can compare in
importance and democratic jollity with the
Derby, and one visit there will supply reminisc-
ences for a lifetime. The winner becomes an
historical personage, if such a term may be
applied to an equine star, and certainly the
fame acquired for the moment is calculated to
turn the four-footed champion's head, could he
understand his position. Cremorne is the
last name enrolled on the annals of turf fame.
On Saturday next an American Derby will
commence at Jerome Park, and from all indi-
cations it will be more brilliant than any of
its predecessors. Year after year the gentle-
men composing the American Jockey Club
have striven with commendable zeal to make
the spring and fall meetings at Jerome Park
worthy of a national reputation, rendering
them satisfactory to all classes and investing
them with the mantle of respectability without
detracting from their popularity. The diffi-
culty of uniting these apparently irreconcil-
able characteristics—complete order and
democratic freedom at a race course—has been
placed in skilful hands, and we may now
enjoy to their full bent the manifold pleasures
of a meeting of the American Jockey Club
without the presence of a single disagreeable
feature to mar their enjoyment.

It would not be an easy task to point out a
similar triumph of able and judicious manage-
ment on any race course in the world. Cer-
tainly not at Epsom, where the democratic
character of the proceedings often degenerates
into positive unpleasantness. According to
the remarks of Mr. Hughes, when the motion
for the usual adjournment of Parliament for
the Derby Day came up, "the English race
courses have introduced the most corrupt and
insidious system of gambling which has ever
disgraced any country." This speaks badly
for the character of the turf in England, and
is calculated to bring the noble sport into dis-
repute. Not a word can be breathed against
the management of Jerome Park in this re-
gard, as fair play has been ever their guiding
principle. The opening event on Saturday
will be the *Fordham Handicap Sweepstakes*,
for all ages, a dash of a mile and a quarter.
A very large field will start in this race, com-
prising many celebrities. The second race,
for the Belmont Stakes, will be equally bril-
liant, judging from the large list of nomina-
tions. The meeting will embrace six days'
racing, and will have some special features of
interest on each day. The only thing now to
complete the success of the meeting depends
upon the weather. Bright skies and sunny days
will make Jerome Park such a scene of
brilliance and pure enjoyment that even the
great Derby itself will pale before its American
namesake.

The Present Ice Perils of the North
Atlantic.

The ice indications in the North Atlantic
this year seem to be peculiarly abundant
and alarming. The HERALD has for many
weeks published full intelligence of the
vessels lost near Newfoundland, where they
have been caught in the meshes of the storm
and iceberg combined. There can be little
doubt that during the past phenomenal winter,
one of the coldest on record, the ice forma-
tions in the Arctic Ocean have been excep-
tionally large. It only needs the genial breath of
spring to dislodge these glacial masses on the
coasts of Greenland and Labrador and in the
far North to render the European routes of
navigation very dangerous. The great polar
and ice-bearing currents that descend south-
ward along the Greenland coasts and through
Davis Strait, in moving to lower latitudes,
owing to the diurnal rotation of the globe,
incline toward the western limits of the ocean,
and hence on and near the Newfoundland
banks. They drift directly across the tracks
of ships bound from Europe to America.

Experience shows that the ice, in different
years, has a wide variation both as to quantity
and locality. It is seen and encountered from
March to July most commonly, but occasion-
ally as early as January and as late as August.
The usual belt over which these floating, frozen
archipelagos drift southward extends from the
fifty-second degree of west longitude to forty-
four degrees west, but sometimes the iceberg ad-
vances as far as forty degrees west, and still
nearer Europe. In 1829, April 27, an iceberg was
passed in latitude thirty-six degrees, ten min-
utes north, and longitude thirty-nine degrees
west, which was estimated to be a quarter of
a mile long and a hundred feet high, much
washed in its upper portions, showing that it
had been many days exposed to the suns of a
low latitude. Two years after there was a well-
vouched-for account of a smaller one which
had gradually worked its way to the vicinity of
Antigua, West Indies.

The southwesterly movement of the great
ice currents affords an interesting demonstra-
tion of the course of oceanic circulation.
Many of the large bergs which enter the Gulf
Stream eastward of the Grand Bank are so
deeply sunk that they come within the in-
fluence and impulsion of the submarine or
Arctic flow, although superficially they are
melted by the Gulf Stream; and the cold
current, passing beneath the warm one,
by reason of its greater specific gravity, so
urges the immense glacier that, instead of be-

ing impelled eastward in conformity with the
surface movement and the prevailing anti-
trade winds, it is sometimes forced by the un-
dercurrent across the stream and borne to a lat-
itude lower than that of the southern boundary
of Virginia. Nothing but an impulsion of an
enormous hyperborean current, underrunning
the Gulf Stream in a general southwesterly di-
rection, could have carried these congealed
masses to the positions in which, at different
times, they have been observed. The south-
ward extension of the polar current has been
observed off Cape Hatteras, and even off the
coast of Florida at great depths, where the
deep sea thermometer has been known to reach
the low reading of thirty-three degrees Fahren-
heit, while on the surface the temperature was
over seventy.

If the views of many of our first scientists
are to be entertained the energy of this boreal
drift over the floor of the North Atlantic may
be peculiarly marked during the present sea-
son, and in this *annus mirabilis* of physical
phenomena it is important for our transatlan-
tic steamship commanders to exercise double
vigilance against ice dangers, and to run as
much as possible to the southward of the or-
dinary ship lane.

THE SEARCH FOR DR. LIVINGSTONE.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, May 23.]

We have again obtained intelligence of the safety
of the African explorer, Dr. Livingstone, the news
having been received in New York by telegraph
from Aden, at the entrance of the Red Sea, to which
point it was brought by the regular steamer from
Zanzibar. The report just received, confirming a
previous rumor to the same effect, announces that
Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of the New York
HERALD, had found Livingstone, and that the two
explorers were together at Ujiji. This news was
received at Zanzibar by a circuitous route, having
been transmitted orally through four persons. It
appears that Seyd ben Majid, an Arab chief-
tain of Ujiji, on his arrival (February 5) at
Unyamwebe, the half-way station to the
coast, announced to Sheikh ben Nasib, an
important chief of Unyamwebe, that the "Ameri-
can gentleman," meaning Stanley, had been stay-
ing at Ujiji, and was there joined by Livingstone,
who had been absent on an exploring expedition in
the neighboring country. Sheikh ben Nasib, in pur-
sue of a previous arrangement, then de-
spatched a messenger with this intelligence to his
brother, Abdallah ben Nasib, a merchant of Zanzibar.
On the arrival at Zanzibar, on April 2, of the
messenger, a trusty slave named Sa'ed, he was
taken to the correspondent of the New York
HERALD at Zanzibar, and the news was communi-
cated and discussed. The intelligence was at first
doubted in consequence of the non-receipt
of letters from Stanley and Livingstone, but
this suspicious circumstance was ex-
plained by Sa'ed as follows:—Seyd ben
Majid left Ujiji at the head of an armed band, with
the object of reopening the regular caravan route,
and without any intention of going so far as Unyam-
webe. The opposing forces, however, retreated,
and in pursuing them, Seyd ben Majid at last ar-
rived at Unyamwebe, where he communicated the
intelligence of the safety of Stanley and Living-
stone. This explanation was considered satisfac-
tory.

Great credit is due to the NEW YORK HERALD
for its enterprise and promptness in sending out
a special correspondent to search for Livingstone.
The expedition organized in England for the same
purpose has been very dilatory in its movements,
in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining
funds, caused by the general belief that
Livingstone had perished. A few sanguine men
of science, however, had not given up all hope of
the safety of the great African explorer, and in their
efforts to find him they have been obliged to rely
entirely upon private subscriptions, the British
government having refused to grant a
subsidy for the object in view. While the prospects
of the success of this effort still seemed very doubt-
ful, the NEW YORK HERALD, with great liberality,
organized at its own expense an "American Liv-
ingstone Expedition," the results of which, as just
reported, prove that the great African explorer
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TERRIFIC TORNADO IN NEBRASKA.

CHICAGO, May 29, 1872.

A fearful tornado passed over the town of Crete,
Nebr., this morning, demolishing several houses,
including the fine academy building. C. M. Fish had
his back broken by the falling of his house. It is
reported that a woman living a few miles in the
country was killed.

THE CENTENNIAL OF '78.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1872.

The Centennial Commission met again this morn-
ing. The Committee on Trade and Transportation
made a report, stating that application would be
made to Congress to admit articles intended for
exhibition free of duty, and that Colonel Scott had
given instructions providing free transportation
over the Pennsylvania Railroad to members of the
Commission.

MASONIC.

Annual Session of